United Nations A/C.2/66/L.22

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 61
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/179 of 20 December 2010, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/41 of 28 July 2011,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its concern about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Taking note, in this regard, of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,[4] and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations contained therein,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March

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[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

[4] *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.III.D.30).

1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[5] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[6] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein in the context of the road map, and calling in this regard for respect of the road map obligation upon Israel to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[7]

1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[3] and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

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[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] S/2003/529, annex.

[7] A/65/72-E/2010/13.

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Argentina:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/199 of 19 December 2007, 63/222 of 19 December 2008, 64/210 of 21 December 2009 and 65/168 of 20 December 2010 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has the central and leading role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence imply that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into poverty reduction and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Expressing deep concern over the adverse impacts of the ongoing financial and economic crisis on development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Globalization and interdependence: sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for a fair and more equitable globalization for all, including job creation",[1]

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

2. *Also reaffirms* the need to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in enhancing the global partnership for development, with a view to creating a supportive global environment for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, including accelerating efforts to deliver and fully implement existing global partnership for development commitments;

3. *Recognizes* that the scaling up of the successful policies and approaches in the implementation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals needs to be complemented by a strengthened global partnership for development;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of policy space for developing countries, in the context of the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rules-based regimes for international economic relations;

5. *Recognizes* that policies that link economic and social development can contribute to reducing inequalities within and among countries with a view to guaranteeing that the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations maximize their benefits from economic growth and development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the theme "Globalization and interdependence";

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".

[1] A/66/223.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.24

General Assembly

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26 October 2011

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Argentina:* draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/205 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/201 of 19 December 2007 and 64/212 of 21 December 2009,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and 2009/8 of 24 July 2009,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[2]

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session,[3]

Recalling its resolutions 64/208 of 21 December 2009 and 65/280 of 17 June 2011,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, adopted at its fifty-fifth session,[4]

Recognizing the vital role that science and technology, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See A/60/687 and A/C.2/59/3, annex, chap. I.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 11* (E/2011/31).

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27), chap. I, sect. A.

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efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation, and improve productivity and competitiveness,

Concerned that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that for the majority of the poor the promise of science and technology remains unfulfilled, and emphasizing the need to effectively harness technology to bridge the digital divide,

Recognizing the importance of international support in assisting developing countries to benefit from technological advances that can enhance their productive capacity,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries and in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

Taking note with interest of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

Encouraging the development of initiatives to promote private sector engagement in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment*:

(a) To strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) To promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(c) To assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) To promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, including appropriate technology;

(e) To implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

[5] A/66/208.

(f) To support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

2. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies in helping Governments, upon request, to ensure that their science, technology and innovation policies and programmes support national development agendas;

3. *Recognizes also* that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[2] and to address within its mandate, in accordance with Council resolution 2006/46, the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies;

7. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and invites the international community to support those efforts;

8. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects, where feasible, by mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

9. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the difference in level of development between countries, an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

10. *Reiterates its call* for continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technologies at the

service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies.

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General Assembly

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1 November 2011

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Argentina:* draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009 and 65/147 of 20 December 2010 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195 and 65/147,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Welcoming the statement by the Secretary-General that the request for the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, has yet to be implemented, as stated in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 65/147,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Welcoming the conclusion of the Secretary-General that the experience of the United Nations Compensation Commission in handling claims for compensation for environmental damage resulting from the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq may be of some value in terms of defining environmental damage in a case such as the present oil slick, in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/147 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;[4]

2. *Reiterates*, for the sixth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab

[4] A/66/297.

Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular, in light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the value of the experience of the United Nations Compensation Commission in terms of defining environmental damage in a case such as the present oil slick, in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it;

7. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

8. *Welcomes* the agreement with the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

9. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, and reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

10. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Argentina:* revised draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009 and 65/147 of 20 December 2010 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195 and 65/147,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgment on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that in paragraph 4 of its resolution 65/147, the General Assembly requested the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Noting the observation of the Secretary-General that the experience of the United Nations Compensation Commission in handling claims for compensation for environmental damage resulting from the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq may be of some value in terms of defining environmental damage in a case such as the present oil slick, in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/147 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;[4]

2. *Reiterates*, for the sixth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab

[4] A/66/297.

Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular, in light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the value of the experience of the United Nations Compensation Commission in terms of defining environmental damage in a case such as the present oil slick, in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it;

7. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

8. *Welcomes* the agreement with the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

9. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, and reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

10. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.26

General Assembly

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31 October 2011

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Argentina:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[6] its resolution 65/156 of 20 December 2010, in particular the fifteenth preambular paragraph and all its previous resolutions on the subject, as well as the report of the Secretary-General,[7]

1. *Notes* the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General on concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] as requested in the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy;

2. *Also notes* the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States;[9]

3. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the continuous substantive consideration of the further implementation of sustainable development of small island developing States;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

6. *Also decides* to consider, at its sixty-seventh session, the reports of the Secretary-General.[8,9]

[6] See resolution 65/2.
[7] A/65/115.
[8] A/66/278.
[9] A/66/218.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.27

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Argentina:* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 and 60/196 of 22 December 2005, 61/198 and 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 and 63/217 of 19 December 2008, 64/200 of 21 December 2009 and 65/157 of 20 December 2010, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[1]

2. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction;

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/66/301.

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4. *Recognizes* that the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, at its third session, was confirmed to be the main forum at the global level for policy guidance, coordination and partnership development in disaster risk reduction;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, and requests the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to facilitate a process leading to a post-Hyogo Framework for Action guidance framework;

6. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat of the Strategy, including the extension to 2015 of the post of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, through an inclusive, transparent and open process, to present proposals to strengthen the secretariat of the Strategy so that it is empowered and well positioned to discharge its cross-cutting mandate with efficiency and effectiveness across the United Nations system;

8. *Welcomes* the offer made by the Government of Japan to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Sustainable development" the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction";

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.28

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Argentina:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and 65/159 of 20 December 2010 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1] and the Kyoto Protocol thereto,[2]

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007[7] and the

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2303, No. 30822.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

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outcomes of all previous sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, adopted on 13 May 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey,[11] and the road map for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Reaffirming also the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010;[12]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Cancun, Mexico, 2010, and its follow-up;[13]

3. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012;

4. *Underscores* the importance of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced outcome through the ongoing negotiations under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

5. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of South Africa will host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the

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[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11 II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

[12] FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/12/Add.1 and 2.

[13] A/66/291, sect. I.

seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.29

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (f)
Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Argentina:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 64/203 of 27 December 2009 and 65/161 of 20 December 2010 and previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the progress of work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;[2]

2. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of biological diversity;

4. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2] See A/66/291, chap. III.

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General Assembly

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1 November 2011

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Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Argentina:* draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/270 A of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, as well as its resolutions 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and 65/152 of 20 December 2010 and all other relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further its decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,[9]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[10]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its second session, and endorses its decision 2/1, entitled "Process for the preparation of the draft outcome document for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development", as contained in chapter VI of that report;[11]

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development will be held from 4 to 6 June 2012, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and endorses the provisional agenda of the Conference as set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

4. *Also decides* that the Conference will be held with the participation of Heads of State or Government, and encourages all Member States to be represented at that level;

5. *Further decides* that the Conference will be composed of six plenary meetings, on the basis of two meetings a day, and four interactive round-table sessions, to be held concurrently with the plenary meetings, except during the opening and closing plenary meetings;

6. *Decides* that the plenary meetings and the four interactive round-table sessions will be organized in accordance with the proposed organization of work of the Conference set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to actively engage in the preparatory process, and in the Conference itself, with a view to reaching a successful outcome of the Conference;

8. *Decides* that the third session of the Preparatory Committee will be held from 28 to 30 May 2012 in Rio de Janeiro;

9. *Requests* that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee,[12] the costs for providing interpretation and other conference services in support of the preparatory process, including the negotiating process of the draft outcome document, should be met; resources already allocated for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development should constitute an integral part of the required resources;

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[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

[9] See resolution 64/236.

[10] A/66/287.

[11] A/CONF.216/PC/9.

[12] A/C.2/66/2, annex.

10. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General continue to provide all appropriate support to the work of the Conference and to ensure inter-agency cooperation and effective participation and coherence within the United Nations system, as well as the efficient use of resources, in order to address the objective and the two themes of the Conference;

11. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including the regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to participate fully and effectively at all levels and to provide ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference, as agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

12. *Encourages* Governments to continue to be actively involved and to coordinate inputs from all national agencies responsible for economic development, social development and environmental management into their national preparations for the Conference;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of support by the United Nations development system, as appropriate, to national preparations for the Conference, upon the request of national authorities;

14. *Urges* developed countries and international and bilateral donors to provide contributions to the trust fund of the Commission on Sustainable Development for the Conference, requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to use the limited resources in the trust fund in an efficient and effective way in order to enhance the active participation of representatives from developing countries in the negotiating preparatory process of the Conference and in the Conference itself, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General, when using the resources of the trust fund, to prioritize the coverage of economy class air tickets and daily subsistence and terminal expenses;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the outcome of the United Nations Conference of Sustainable Development to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item sustainable development, the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", taking into account the outcome of the Conference.

Annex I

Provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4 to 6 June 2012)

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference.
5. Election of officers other than the President.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of the Main Committee, and other organizational matters.
7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Reports of the round tables.
10. Outcome of the Conference.
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
12. Closure of the Conference.

Annex II

Proposed organization of work of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4 to 6 June 2012)

1. The arrangements set out below have been formulated on the basis of General Assembly resolution 64/236.

2. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012.

I. Organization of work

A
Plenary meetings

3. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development will consist of a total of six high-level plenary meetings, as follows:

Monday, 4 June 2012, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 5 June 2012, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 6 June 2012, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Evening sessions may be held if required. All plenary meetings will be held at the Riocentro Exhibition and Convention Center.

4. The list of speakers for the plenary meetings will be established by drawing of lots, in accordance with the customary protocol that ensures that Heads of State or Government speak first, followed by other heads of delegation. Statements will be limited to five minutes. Other than for Member States, the list of speakers will be closed on Monday, 9 April 2012.

5. The opening plenary meeting, on the morning of Monday, 4 June 2012, will begin with the formal opening of the Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, followed by the election of the President of the Conference. Opening statements will be made by the President of the Conference, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference. The meeting will also consider all procedural and organizational matters, including the adoption of the rules of procedure and the agenda, the election of officers other than the President, the establishment of the Main Committee, the appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee and arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Conference.

6. At the beginning of the plenary meeting on the afternoon of Monday, 4 June 2012, the President of the Economic and Social Council will be invited to make a statement. The plenary meeting will also hear statements from each of the nine major groups, which will be limited to three minutes.

7. The closing plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 6 June 2012, is expected to conclude with the adoption of the outcome document and the report of the Conference.

B
Main Committee

8. The Main Committee will be established according to the rules of procedure of the Conference. It is proposed that the Main Committee meet, if necessary, in parallel with the plenary meetings except during the opening and closing meetings. The Main Committee will be seized with finalizing any outstanding matters.

C
High-level round tables

9. The Conference on Sustainable Development will hold four interactive round-table sessions in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Monday, 4 June 2012, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 5 June 2012, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 6 June 2012, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

10. The four round-table sessions will have a common theme "Looking at the way forward in implementing the expected outcomes of the Conference".

11. Each round table will have two Co-Chairs and a Rapporteur, to be appointed by the President of the Conference from among the Heads of State or Government and ministers attending the Conference, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and taking into account invitations for nominations to be extended to the chairs of regional groups.

12. The outcomes of the round tables should be reflected in the summaries of the Rapporteurs, which should be submitted to the closing plenary meeting of the Conference and included in the final report of the Conference.

13. The four round-table sessions will have 70 seats each: up to 50 for Government delegations and 20 for other participants, including representatives of observers, entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations and major groups. Member States are encouraged to be represented at the round tables at the highest possible level. Participants will be invited by the Secretariat to sign up for participation in one of the round tables in advance of the Conference, bearing in mind the total number of participants outlined above. The opening of the inscription for participation in the round tables will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

14. Any given State, observer, entity of the United Nations system or other accredited intergovernmental organization or representative of a major group may participate in only one of the round tables. Each participant may be accompanied by one adviser.

15. The list of participants in each round-table session will be made available prior to the meeting.

16. The proceedings of the round tables will be telecast in an "overflow room" that will be open to the media and all other accredited participants.

II. Credentials of representatives to the Conference: appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

17. A Credentials Committee will be appointed according to the rules of procedure of the Conference.

III. Participants

A
Member States and observers

18. The Conference, including the plenary and informal meetings, will be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations, the Holy See, in its capacity as Observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, as well as intergovernmental organizations and other entities having received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

B
Institutional stakeholders

19. Other relevant intergovernmental organizations that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as relevant organizations of the United Nations system, may participate in the deliberations of the Conference, as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

20. In addition, interested intergovernmental organizations that were not accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development or to the Commission on

Sustainable Development may apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the established accreditation procedure. Online registration and accreditation forms will be available at the Conference website (http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/).

C
Major groups

21. Major groups that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and those that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council are invited to participate in the deliberations of the Conference, as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

22. In addition, interested major groups that are not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or were not accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development or to the Commission on Sustainable Development may apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the established accreditation procedure.

IV. Secretariat

23. As defined in General Assembly resolution 64/236, the Secretary-General of the Conference will serve as focal point within the Secretariat of the United Nations for providing support to the organization of the Conference, in cooperation with the host country authorities.

V. Documentation

24. The official documentation of the Conference will include documents issued before, during and after the Conference.

25. In accordance with the practice followed at previous United Nations conferences, it is recommended that the report of the Conference consist of the decisions of the Conference, a brief account of the proceedings and a reportorial account of the work of the Conference and the action taken at the plenary meetings.

26. Summaries of the plenary meetings and high-level round-table discussions should also be included in the report of the Conference.

VI. Organization of parallel meetings and other events of the Conference

27. Parallel meetings and other events, including a partnership forum and learning centres, will be held during the same hours as the plenary meetings and the round tables if they are held in the main building. The partnership forum and learning centres will constitute an official part of the Conference. Interpretation for such meetings will be provided on an as available basis.

VII. Side events

28. Special events, including briefings, seminars, workshops and panel discussions on issues related to sustainable development will be organized by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and accredited institutional and non-institutional stakeholders for the benefit of the participants in the Conference. The calendar of those events will be made available at the Conference website, cited above.

VIII. Media coverage

29. Press materials will be prepared by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for journalists covering the Conference. In addition, regular press releases will be issued on the results of plenary meetings, round tables and other events. All relevant documentation will be made available electronically at the Conference website.

30. The plenary meetings and round tables, as well as press conferences, will be broadcast live to the media area. A programme of special media briefings and press conferences will be announced.

United Nations A/C.2/66/L.31

General Assembly

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1 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (j)
Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Argentina:* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, and 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/66/306.

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United Nations A/C.2/66/L.32

General Assembly

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2 November 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Peru: draft resolution

Developmental benefits of biodiversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992,[1] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[2]

Recalling also its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000, 64/203 of 21 December 2009 and 65/161 of 20 December 2010 and all other previous resolutions relating to the importance of biodiversity for humankind,

Recalling further that the Convention on Biological Diversity[3] is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to those technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Recalling that the decennium 2011-2020 has been declared the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

Noting the interrelationship between genetic resources and traditional knowledge, their inseparable nature for indigenous and local communities and the importance of traditional knowledge for the conservation of biodiversity and the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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sustainable use of its components and the sustainable livelihoods of those communities,

Recalling the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[4]

Noting with appreciation the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting of the updated and revised Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,[5]

Expressing grave concern at the potential loss of biodiversity, and drawing attention to the fact that continued biodiversity loss can have a particularly adverse impact on the poor and other populations that depend on natural resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational, environmental and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components, taking into account their importance for sustainable development;

3. *Also reaffirms* the positive impact of the achievement of the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, access to genetic resources based on prior informed consent of the provider of those resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources or from the use of traditional knowledge associated to them for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and as a major factor underpinning the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, at national and local levels;

4. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign rights of States to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process;

5. *Reiterates its concern* at the potential loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation, which imposes long-term damage and economic costs that have an adverse impact on the poor and other populations that depend on natural resources and compromises sustained growth for future generations, and notes in this regard that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and respond to those factors;

6. *Recalls* that the conservation of biodiversity makes a critical contribution in reducing the negative impacts of climate change by making ecosystems more resilient and conserving their capacity to provide essential services;

7. *Recalls also* the contribution of the sustainable use of biodiversity components to the achievement of economic, social and environmentally sustainable

[4] See UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

[5] Ibid., decision X/2.

[6] See A/66/291, sect. III.

development, and in this regard reaffirms the need to maximize the developmental benefits of biodiversity;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider the impact of the sustainable use of the components and ecosystems of biodiversity at all levels of policymaking, in particular in national developmental policy programmes and investments in all sectors and at all levels towards mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[3] into poverty eradication and development strategies;

9. *Notes* the consideration of aspects related to the economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity in the context of the work of the Convention, including *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity* reports, as referred to in the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting,[7] and encourages further studies in this regard;

10. *Encourages* all Parties to the Convention which have not yet done so to promptly sign and ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity;[4]

11. *Requests* Member States to improve their cooperation in the area of technology transfer and capacity-building for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in particular with regard to innovation capacities for adding value to genetic resources in developing countries, through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms, including voluntary innovative financing mechanisms and public-private partnerships;

12. *Encourages* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental bodies, relevant non-governmental organizations, major groups and all relevant stakeholders participating in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to integrate the socio-economic impacts and benefits of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components into their contributions on sustainable development;

13. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations:

(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication and development strategies;

(b) To ensure an effective integration of sustainable practices for the conservation of biological diversity and the use of its components, including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, in accordance with the Convention and its Nagoya Protocol, in the formulation of national policies, legislation, administrative measures and international cooperation to prevent any misuse, misappropriation or improper exploitation of those resources;

(c) To raise public awareness of the importance of promoting equity and fairness in negotiations of mutually agreed terms concerning the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization and commercialization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them, in accordance with

[7] See UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.

applicable national legislation, between providers and users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Developmental benefits of biodiversity".